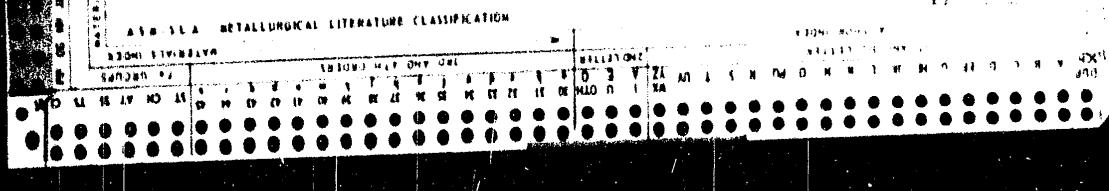


BC H-1
Influence of certain physical and chemical factors on the activity of charcoal. VI. Influence of carriers on the adsorptive properties of charcoal. E. V. ALEXEYEVSKI and T. G. PLAT-
SOTENOV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1935, 5, 294-298).—The adsorptive capacity of C (from sucrose, starch, albumin, and blood) for C_2H_4 vapour is increased when the C is formed by heating ceramic rings or spheres (kaolin 18, diatomite 58, clay 16, wood-C 15%) saturated with aq. solutions of the source of C, when the porosity of the carrier < 70%. R. T.



PLATSKOVSKIY, O.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; OSLON, N.L., kand. tekhn. nauk;
NODEV, E.O., inzh.

Rolling medium-diameter pipes of stainless steel with high deformation
ratios. Obr. met. davl. no.5:129-142 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy institut (for Plyats-
kovskiy). 2.Novotrubnyy zavod (for Oslon, Nodev)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Steel, Stainless)

GORKI, Ya. [Horky, J.]; LATCHE, R. [Lacev, R.]

Peptidase activity of the blood serum in the regulation of nitrogen balance. Vop. pat. 24, no. 6(26-31) E-D 165
(MIR 1971)

1. Institut pitaniya, vruga, Cheskoborovazija.

L 11988-66

ACC NR: AP6000839

weighing, it was found that the exercising group lost mostly fatty tissue and the nonexercising group lost mostly non-fatty tissue. In other experiments the authors found that physical exercise combined with appetite depressants, and in some cases with steroids, helps maintain a favorable nitrogen balance and weight losses are primarily at the expense of fatty tissue. Use of thyroid preparations in the absence of hypothyroidism produces rapid weight losses, approximately twice as high as in controls, and is shortly followed by symptoms of medication induced hyperthyroidism. More recent experimental and clinical data on obesity pathogenesis indicate that the role of certain other factors should be more carefully studied: regularity of meals, prolonged exposure to substances affecting lipometabolism (e.g. DDT), stress stimuli, and absolute or relative deficiencies of certain nutritional substances. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 019

HU

Card 2/2

(A) L 11988-66

ACC NR: AP6000839

SOURCE CODE: UR/0244/65/024/005/0036/0042

AUTHOR: Slavokhova, Z.; Rat, R.; Platser, Z.; Mashek, I. (Director,
Professor, Doctor)

ORG: Nutrition Institute, Prague, Czechoslovakia (Institut pitaniya) B
¹⁹

TITLE: Certain aspects of obesity pathogenesis and therapy

SOURCE: Voprosy pitaniy, v. 24, no. 5, 1965, 36-42

TOPIC TAGS: nutrition, pathogenesis, physiotherapy, chemotherapy

ABSTRACT: The effects of physical exercise, steroids and thyroid preparations on weight reducing therapy were investigated in experiments on women ages 19 to 38 yrs. clinically diagnosed as obese (81 to 105 kg) with no complicating factors. Following a preliminary period during which subjects were on a 2,300 calorie diet, they were divided into two groups and both were placed on a 1,200 calorie diet (140 g of carbohydrate, 73 g of protein, and 40 g of fat). The first group followed the regular hospital schedule with daily 4 hr walks and 8 hrs of sleep. The second group exercised (physical exercises, swimming, and sports) 4 hrs daily. At the end of two weeks weight losses for both groups were approximately the same (.15 kg a day); but, with a hydrostatic method of

Card 1/2

UDC: 616-056.52-092+616-056.58-083.2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

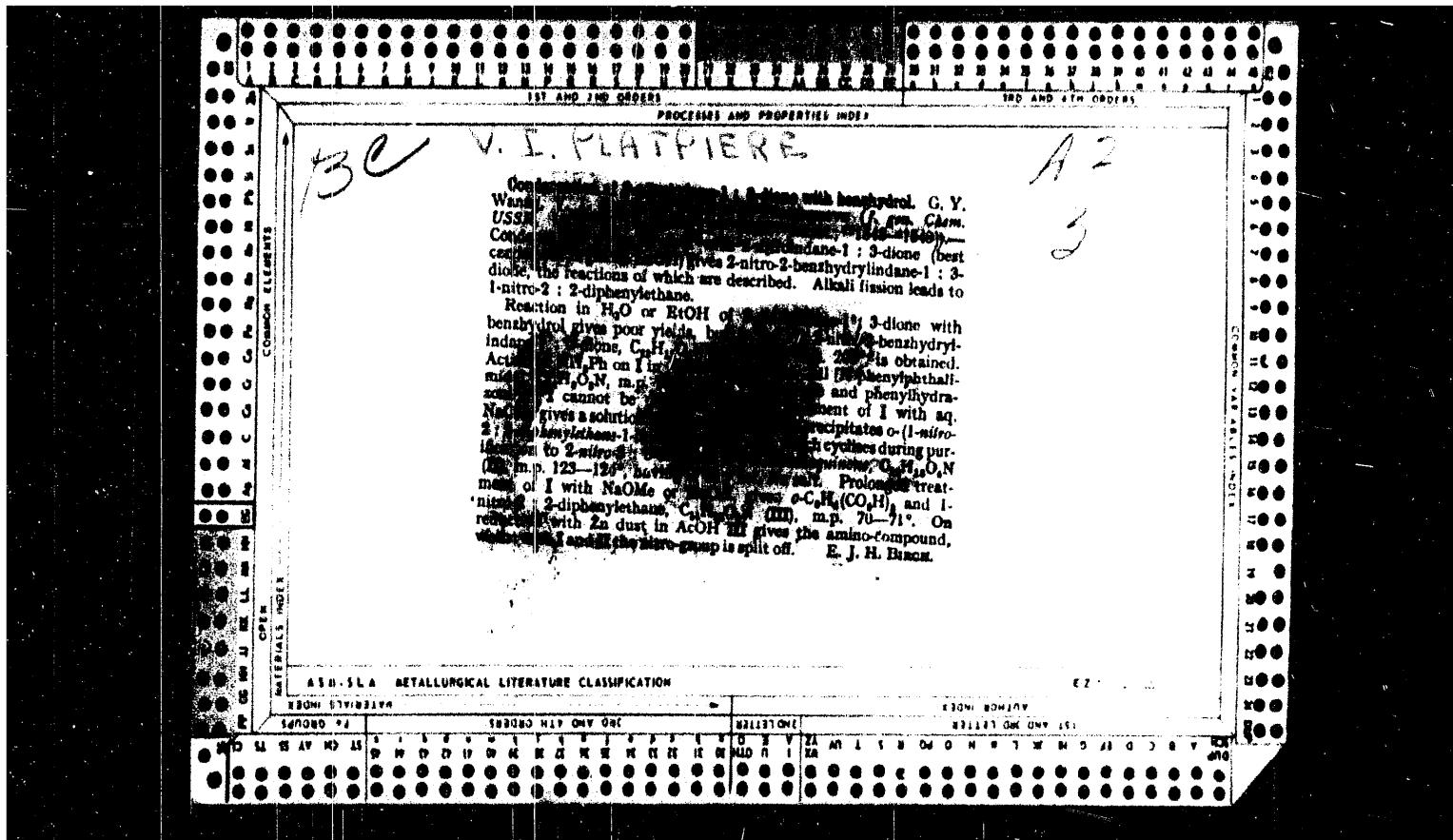
Activation of charcoal by zinc chloride. I. Influence of concentration of zinc chloride on activity of charcoal. E. V. AL'XEEVSKI and T. G. PLATSCHEKOV (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, 10, 589-599).—Cellulose and lignin impregnated with aq. $ZnCl_2$ yield as active charcoals as does wood. Activation is ascribed to the catalytic influence of $ZnCl_2$ on tarry and resinous products formed during carbon-

ination, and leading to formation of a product with a very highly developed surface. Activation of the C is of the $[ZnCl_2]$ of the impregnating solution.

R. T.

PARALITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

"Condensation of 2-nitroindandione-1,3 with benzohydrol". Vanač, B.IA., Flatštejn,
V. I. and Matšanová, M. A. (p. 1535)

30: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1949, Vol. 19, No. 8.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

CA

10.

The condensation of 2-nitro-1,3-indandione with benzyl
drol. G. Ya. Vanag, V. I. Platpiere, and M. A. Matskan
ova (Acad. Sci., Latvian S.S.R., Riga) *J. Gen. Chem.*
USSR **19**, 1533 (1949) (Engl. translation). See *U.S.
Pat. 44*, 10874. W. T. M.

1957

Platpiyere, V.I.

"Condensation of 2-Nitroindandione-1,3 with
Benzohydrel" Zhur. Obshch. Khim., 19, No. 8, 1949 -
Inst., Chemistry, Latvian Dept. Tech. Sci. -cl949-

PLATIYERE, V. I.

27612

VANAC, G. YA., PLATIYERE, V. I. I. NIKONKOVA, N. A. Kondensatsiya 2-nitroindandiona-1, 3-s. Benzidrolom. Zhurnal Otechestvennoy Khimii, 1949, Vyp. 8, s. 1525-41.
-Bibliogr: s. 1514.

SO: Letinis' Zhurnal'nykh Stat'ey, Vol. 37, 1949

Condensation of 2-nitro-1,3-indandione with benzhydrol. G. Yu. Yanug, V. I. Platovets, and M. A. Mtskanova. Zhur. Obrabotki Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 1535-41 (1949).—Boiling 1.15 g. 2-nitro-1,3-indandione (I) with 0.92 g. Ph₂CHOH (II) in 25 ml. H₂O (5 hr. gave 42.5% 2-nitro-2-benzhydryl-1,3-indandione (III), m. 108-200° (from EtOH); a 34.8% yield is obtained when EtOH is used for solvent and some Ph₂CHOEt also forms. Glacial AcOH gives in 5 min. 84% of product m. 202°. The product is unaffected by hot concd. H₂SO₄ unless charring is permitted; 1:2 H₂SO₄ has only a slight decmpg. effect at reflux. III (1.2 g.) in 50 ml. AcOH boiled with 2 g. PhNH₂ 3 hrs. gave 1 g. phthalanil, m. 206-7°. III (3 g.) dissolves in 30 ml. of 1.5% MeONa in MeOH and upon diln. with H₂O, filtration, and addn. of HCl yields 3.1 g. 2-nitro-3,3-diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1,4-naphthoquinone, m. 123-4° (from EtOH), as well as an *unidentified substance*, m. 60°, which ppts. upon diln. of the filtrate with H₂O and HCl; the above naphthoquinone (0.5 g.), treated with warm 5% MeONa-MeOH until soln. took place and let stand overnight gave the *Na salt*, yellow needles, sol. in H₂O. If III is boiled with 5% MeONa-MeOH 4 hrs. only a small amt. of the naphthoquinone deriv. forms (spcl. as above); while acidification of the filtrate with HCl gives *P*_{Ph}CHCH₂NH₂, m. 68-70°, best crystd. from EtOH with a little HCl; repeated crystn. gives a pure product, m. 70-1°. Treatment of III with 5% aq. NaOH until soln. occurs, followed by diln. and addn. of HCl until colorless, gave 4 g. tar, which with EtOH gave Ph₂CH₂NO₂, while the filtrate upon evapn. and sublimation gave *o*-C₆H₄CO₂O. Reduction of Ph₂CHCH₂NO₂ by Zn-AcOH yields the *amino compl.*, detected by the violet color test with buncione. Mild treatment of III with aq. alkali (NH₄OH) appears to yield *o*-Ph₂CHCH(NH₂)CO₂H, which ppts. as a cheesy solid on acidification; however, on crystn. or evapn. of its solns. the acid character vanishes and the naphthoquinone deriv. forms spontaneously. (G. M. K.)

PLATOWSKI, Jerzy

Prevention and therapy of thyroid crisis. Polski przegl. chir.
32 no.10:959-965 '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chirurgii Ogolnej Studium Dosk. Lek. A.M. w Warszawie
Kierownik: doc. dr J. Kubiak.

(HYPERTHYROIDISM)

PLATOWSKI, Jerzy

Attempted conservative therapy of non-specific stenosis of
the rectum and anus of unknown etiology. Polski tygod. lek.
11 no.48:2029-2031 26 Nov 56.

1. (Z Zakladu Chirurgii Ogolnej I.D. i S.K.L. w Warszawie;
kier. Zakladu: doc. dr. med. J. Kubiak) Warszawa ul. Sielecka 10.
(ANUS, stenosis,
surg., conservative (Pol))
(RECTUM, stenosis,
same)

1. SECRET, 1.
2. SECRET (COM)
3. SECRET
4. SECRET
5. L. V. Shilov in the USSR, and SECRET a representative of the American Association for the Construction of Revolutionary Paper, Nov. 20, 1952, 1952.
6. SECRET
7. SECRET
8. SECRET
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PLATOWSKI, Jerzy; Liszka, Wladyslaw

Arteriovenous gastric anastomoses. Polski tygod. lek. 12 no.20:
764-766 13 May 57.

1. Z Zakladu Chirurgii Ogolnej I I.D. i S. K. L. w Warszawie; kierownik:
doc. dr med. J. Kubiak. Adres: Warszawa, ul. Solec 93.
(STOMACH, blood supply,
arteriovenous anastomosis, role in hemorrh. (Pol))

PIATOWSKI, Jerzy; MACHNIEWSKI, Leonard

Procedure in gastric and duodenal hemorrhage. Polski przegl. chir. 30
no.5:496-499 May 58.

(STOMACH, hemorrh.
ther. (Pol))
(DUODENUM, hemorrh.
same)

PLATOWSKI, Jerzy; LISZKA, Wladyslaw

Treatment of pancreatic fistula. Polski przegl. chir. 29 no.4:377-381
Apr 57.

l. Z Zakladu Chirurgii Ogolnej I. D. i S. K. L. w Warszawie Kierownik:
doc. dr med. J. Kubiak. Adres autorow: Warszawa, ul Solec 93)
(PANCREAS, fistula,
ther. (Pol))

PLATOVSKY, J., inz.

Eleventh Meeting of the Building Material and Product Section
of the Permanent Building Commission in Moscow. Stavivo
42 no.9a348-349 S '64.

PLATOVSKY, A. E.

Abdomen - Disease

Diagnostic and differential diagnostic methods in certain acute diseases of the epigastric and the right abdominal sphere. Khirurgia No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1958, Unclassified.

PLATOVSKIKH, Yu.A.

Moderation of neutrons in an inhomogeneous medium. Inzh.-fiz. zhur.
7 no.2:62-65 F '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni A.N.Krylova.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038003

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut imeni A. N. Krylova (Central Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Oct63

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4038003

S/0170/64/000/005/0092/0095

AUTHOR: Platovskikh, Yu. A.

TITLE: Calculation of the critical state of a "boiling" reactor

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 5, 1964, 92-95

TOPIC TAGS: Boiling reactor, reactor critical state, thermal neutron, criticality condition, nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The problem of the critical state of a boiling reactor is considered on the basis of a nonstationary equation of diffusion with coordinate-dependent coefficients. The criticality factor is determined by using the perturbation theory, second-order terms being taken into account. When used in this form, the perturbation theory can also be applied to the direct calculation of the static criticality factor. All the derived formulas are applicable not only to a "boiling" reactor, but to any reactor in which the properties of the active zone depend on the coordinates. The author thanks members of the Academy of Sciences of the White Russian SSR A. K. Krasin and A. V. Al'kimovich for their interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas.

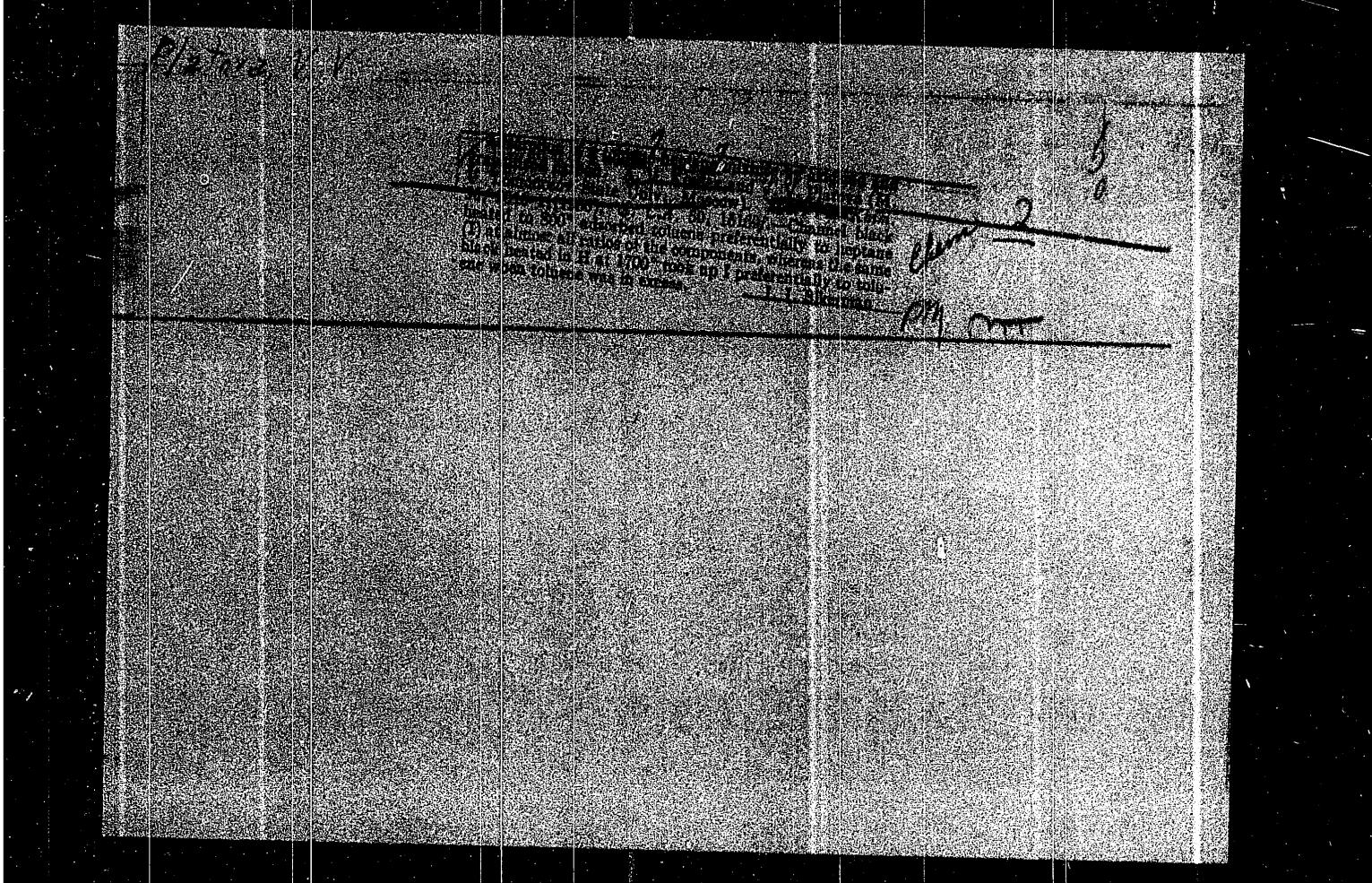
Card 1/2

СОФ'ЕВСКИЙ, Ю.А.

Calculating the critical state of a boiling reactor. Inst. niz.
zhur. 7 no. 5:92-95 May '64.
(MIA 176)

I. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy in-t po gipotekhnike
L.N. Krylova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6



Transl. by J. B.
KISELEV, A.V.; PLATOVA, V.V.

Adsorption of toluene-heptane mixtures on oxidized and on graphitized carbon blacks. Zhur. fiz. khim. 30 no.11:2610-2611 N '56.

(MIRA 10:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.

(Adsorption)

GORBOVITSKAYA, R.M., uchitel'nitsa khimii; LIMONNIKOVA, A.I., uchitel'nitsa khimii; ZHIRYAKHINA, G.V., uchitel'nitsa khimii; ORLOVA, K.P., uchitel'nitsa khimii; CHERKEYEVA, P.I., uchitel'nitsa khimii; TSVETKOVA, L.T., uchitel'nitsa khimii; PLATOVA, V.M., uchitel'-nitsa khimii; KOTLOV, V.N., uchitel' khimii

Our comments. Khim.v shkole 15 no.1:54-56 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.626 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Gorbovitskaya).
 2. Srednyaya shkola No.518 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Limonnikova).
 3. Srednyaya shkola No.526 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Zhiryakhina).
 4. Srednyaya shkola No.525 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Orlova).
 5. Srednyaya shkola No.514 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Cherkayeva).
 6. Srednyaya shkola No.528 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Tsvetkova).
 7. Srednyaya shkola No.527 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Platova).
 8. Srednyaya shkola No.627 Kirovskogo rayona Moskvy (for Kotlov).
- (Moscow--Chemistry--Study and teaching)

PLATOVA, T.P.

Radioautographic method for investigating the intermediate stages
of protein synthesis. *Tsitologia* 4 no.2:238-242 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(PROTEIN METABOLISM) (AUTORADIOGRAPHY)

PLATONOV, T.P.

Determining the intermediate stages of protein synthesis in
the nuclei of Drosophila salivary gland cells. Biologiya 7
no.3:318-325 My-Je '63. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut atomnoy energii, Moskva.

PLATOVA, T.P. (Moskva)

Method of isolating cell nuclei and studying the synthesis of
nuclear proteins. Usp. sovr. biol. 47 no.2:168-184 Mr-Ap '59.

(PROTEINS, metab. (MIRA 12:7))

biosynthesis in cell nuclei, review (Rus))
(CELL NUCLEI,

isolation & determ. of protein synthesis, review (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOVA, T.P.

N.A. Varnek and the Moscow University of the middle of the 19th century.
Trudy Inst.ist.est. 5:317-362 '53. (MLR 6:?)
(Varnek, Nikolai Aleksandrovich, 1772-1825) (Moscow University)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOVA, T.P.

Development of cytology in Russia during the 40's and 50's of the 19th
century. Trudy Inst.ist.est. 4:332-372 '52.
(MLRA 6:?)
(Cells)

CA

2

Biomass of plankton and the suspended organic matter in lake water. G. G. Vinberg and T. P. Platova. *Russ. Moshov. Obshchestvo Ispytatel. Prirory Otdel. Biol.* 56, 21-37(1951).—Numerous tables of plankton content and its relation to the org. matter content of several Russian lakes at various times of year are presented. Generally the summer accumulation of suspended org. matter in lake waters is due almost completely to the development of plankton. The dynamics of formation of plankton and detritus masses over the annual cycle are discussed.

O. M. Kostolaboff

1951

PLATOVA, T.P.

"The Role Of Cytoplasm And Nucleus In Metabolism." (p.169) by T.P. Platova

SO: Progress of Contemporary Biology (Usp. Sovrem. Biol.) Vol. XXVIII, 1949, No. 5 Pt 2
(4) (July-Aug.)

PLATOVA, T. P.

PA 78T35

USSR/Medicine - Marine Organisms
Medicine - Physiology

Jun 1948

"Oxidization Change of the Ovocytes of Triton in Connection With the Synthesis of Plasma and Yolk," T. P. Platova, Inst of Cytol, Histol, and Embryol, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LX, No 8

Conducted studies during 1944 and 1945 showing that the yolk is inert as far as oxidation is concerned.
Process of formation of the yolk is very closely related to the morphological changes in the nucleus.
Submitted by Acad L. A. Orbeli 1 Apr 1948.

78T35

PLATOVA, T.P.

PA 77T72

USSR/Medicine - Marine Organisms Apr 1948
 Medicine - Cells, Nuclei

"The Oxidizing Exchange of the Nucleus of the Ovocyte
in the Triton," T. P. Platova, Inst Cytology, His-
tology and Embryol, Acad Sci USSR, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LX, No 3

Results of experiments conducted to evaluate inten-
sity of oxidizing exchange observed during studies
on isolated nuclei. Submitted by Acad L. A. Orbeli
17 Feb 1948.

77T72

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

C 4
SECRET AND PROPERTIES 9001
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
2ND AND 3RD ORDERS
CHARGE ELEMENTS
SECRET AND PROPERTIES 9001
SIGNIFICANCE OF NUCLEUS AND CYTOPLASM IN THE OXIDATION METABOLISM OF NEWT OOCYTES. T. P. Platova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 33, 255-7(1948)(in English). The ultramicrorespirometer was used to measure the O₂ consumption of oocytes of *Triton taeniatus* at 20°, and amounts of cytoplasm, fat, and yolk were detd. by centrifuging. O₂ consumption related to amt. of cytoplasm rose from the time the oocytes were 300 µ in diam. until

they reached 1500 µ in diam. (largest measured). The beginning of the rise in respiration intensity was not accompanied by a marked increase in the amt. of cytoplasm or yolk, but did come during the period when Feulgen's reaction was absent. It coincided almost exactly with the period of greatest development of the "lump-brush" chromosomes, so it is suggested that the cause of increased respiration should be sought for in the nucleus. 23 references.

Marshall E. Deutsch

Inst. Cytology, Histology & Embryology 45 USSR

A.I.B.-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND EDITION

KARDNO, PA

SECRET AND PROPERTIES 9001

RELEASER ONE ONLY 101

PLATOVA, T.P.

"The Oxidative and Enzymic Activity of Cytoplasm and Nucleus" (p.152) by T.P. Platoova
(Moscow)
SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XX, 1946, No. 2

PLATOVA, T. P.

"The Influence of KCN On The Oxidation Processes In The Animals. Communication II. Physics-Chemical Department (Chief: V. N. Shreder) Institute of Experimental Biology (Director: N. K. Moltsov), Moscow." (p. 793) by Platova, T. P.

SC: PREDECTOR OF JOURNAL OF ANIMAL BIOLOGY. (Zoologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VII,
1930 No. 4

The influence of potassium cyanide and methylene blue on the character of oxidation processes in animal organisms. T. P. Platova. *Rus. J. of S. S. R.* 5, 429-46 (1936). *Chem. Zentral.* 1937, I, 466-471. KCN retards oxidation by causing inactivation of the Fe of the respiratory enzyme. Methylene blue increases the consumption of O₂ by the cells and tissues, which show an aerobic glycolysis, so that methylene blue may be regarded as a catalyst for the oxidation process. It was shown, however, that the respiration produced by methylene blue is not adequate as physical respiration. Because of its highly toxic effect and its destruction of the hemoglobin function by conversion of the compd. into methemoglobin, the use of methylene blue is very difficult. Expts. on rabbits, in which the oxidation-reduction potential, the glutathione, sugar and lactic acid were determined, showed in the case of the action of KCN a definite indication of an interference with the normal course of the oxidation process in such a manner that the increase in lactic acid content stood in inverse ratio to the magnitude of the original oxidation-reduction potential. The changes in the sugar and glutathione contents

produced by methylene blue were in the same direction as those produced by KCN. In most cases the oxidation-reduction potential was unchanged or changed only slightly. When methylene blue and KCN were administered simultaneously, the lowering of the oxidation-reduction potential was less than when KCN was used alone. The other values showed the same changes as in the action of KCN. Thus the antagonistic action of methylene blue

toward KCN is only very slight and appears to be only the result of the reaction of the cyanide to form the cyanate of methemoglobin.

M. G. Moore

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOVA, T. P.

"The Influence of KCN and Methylenblu^e on the Oxidation Process in the Animal." (p. 429)
by Platova, T. P.

SO: Biological Journal (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. V, 1935, No. 3

LEVITIN, V.V., inzh.; PLATOVA, T.A., inzh.

Welding of stainless austenitic steels with a low nickel-content.
Svar. proizv. no. 5:21-22 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Steel, Stainless-Welding)

21095

S/135/6.1/307/007/7/011
A/05/A 8.

The welding of stainless austenitic steels ...

(EAI (F-1)), 3A2 (3HTY-3) (EA2(ENIU-3)) and 3A1BC (J138M), (SAMES (13M)) electrodes were also used. The proneness of the steel to hot cracking was tested on tee-joints welded on d-c of reverse polarity (150-170 amp). Specimens cut from the welded joints were corrosion tested in 6% boiling nitric acid during several 50-hour cycles. Intercrystalline corrosion tests were made for 72 hours by method A GOST 6032-58. It was found that austenitic chrome-manganese-nickel steels containing nitrogen were not prone to hot cracking during welding. Welding by all variants investigated produced tight, fine-grained, high-quality welds with the following mechanical properties: $\sigma_b \geq 73 \text{ kg/mm}^2$; $a_u \approx 9 \pm 20 \text{ kgm/cm}^2$, bending angle 180°. Satisfactory corrosion resistance of the weld is obtained by welding with electrodes whose rods are made of OKh18N9 wire and whose coatings contain ferrenicium and ferromolybdenum. To assure satisfactory resistance to intercrystalline corrosion in the heat affected zone, it is recommended to maintain the carbon content in the steel at a level not exceeding 0.06%. There are 3 tables, 7 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (Ural Institute of Ferrous Metals)

Card 2/2

12300

21095
S/135/6/300/001341200024-6
R001341200024-6

AUTHORS: Levitin, V. V., and Platova, T. A., Engineers

TITLE: The welding of stainless austenitic steels with reduced nickel content

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 5, 1961, 21-22

TEXT: Previously, investigations were made of austenitic stainless steels with reduced content of nickel, alloyed with manganese and nitrogen (Ref. 1-4). The authors of the present article studied the welding of 1X17H4Γ8A (1Kh17N4G8A) steel containing: $\leq 0.12\%$ C; 16.5 - 18.5% Cr; 3.7 - 5.5% Ni; 6 - 9% Mn; 0.12 - 0.24% N; $\leq 0.6\%$ Si; $\leq 0.030\%$ S; and $\leq 0.03\%$ P. The corrosion resistance of this steel approaches that of chrome-nickel steels and its strength characteristics are higher. To study the weldability of 1Kh17N4G8A steel 16 mm thick plates were forged in an induction furnace and forged to 16 mm thick plates which were water quenched from 1,050°C. Electrode wire of the following steel grades was employed: OX18H9 (OKh18N9), OX18H9C2 (OKh18N9S2), X25H3 (Kh25N13), X20H9Γ6 (Kh20N9G6), OX17H4Γ8A (1Kh17N4G8A), and 1X18H9Γ5 (1Kh18N9L). The coating contained ferrocobaltum, ferromolybdenum, ferrovaniadium, ferromanganese and ferronickel. ГАН(Φ-1)

Card 1/2

I 13606-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP6002903

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0071/0072

INVENTOR: Semanova, N. V.; Pankratova, L. S.; Agaronik, V. Ya.;
Platova, S. N.; Gorshkov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nickel-base alloy. Class 40, No. 177073. [announced by the
Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy im.
I. P. Bardina (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 71-72

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, nickel base alloy, molybdenum containing alloy,
chromium containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, copper containing
alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a Ni-base alloy containing
20-28% Mo. In order to improve the physical and mechanical proper-
ties, 1-10% Cr, 0.5-5% Al, and 0.5-2% Cu are added. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26May64/ ATD PRESS: 4187

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.245.018.5

S/Attn: T.A.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; PLATOVA, I.K.; PODKLETNOV, N.Ye.; GORSHTEYN, G.I.; SILANT'YEVA,
N.I.

Letters to the editor. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.3:333-334 Mr 157.
(Chemistry) (MLRA 10:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

1. In 1984, 100% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1985, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1986, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1987, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1988, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1989, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1990, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1991, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1992, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1993, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1994, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1995, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1996, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1997, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1998, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 1999, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2000, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2001, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2002, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2003, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2004, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2005, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2006, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2007, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2008, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2009, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2010, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy. In 2011, 70% of patients with SCLC were treated with chemotherapy.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; PLATOVA, I.K.

Mannich reaction in the thiazole series. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.2:
491-493 F '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Mannich reaction) (Thiazole)

PLATOVA, I.K.

MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; BRONOVITSKAYA, V.P.; PLATOVA, I.K.

Synthesis of β -chloroalkylamine derivatives of thiazole. Zhur.
ob.khim. 26 no.12:3445-3449 D '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Thiazole)

(PLATO)A-34

Comparison of the pipette and microscopic methods for mechanical analysis of soil. A. I. Mamatova and E. N. Vinova. *Pechatnaya*, 1985, No. 5, 45-50. — The aromatic method indicated a coarser structure of the soil than did the pipette method and recorded the proportions in which the fractions occurred incorrectly. With 10 g. samples the aromatic method gave accurate results for the fraction 0.05-0.01 mm., but not for the clay fraction. With a 20 g. sample the accuracy for the clay fraction was increased, but lowered for the coarse fractions. — Sov. J. Part. (A. G. P.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOWA, A. D.

See KUKIN, G. N. (1949)

MATVEYEVA, M.P.; PLATOV, Yu.M.

Electrolytic method for obtaining specimens from brittle
chromium. Zav.lab. 27 no.2:179-180 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Chromium)

PLATOV, Yury Mikhaylovich; BARATOV, A.N., red.; KANIN, Yu.,
ved. red.

[New developments in the application of metals and al-
loys in industry; review of foreign techniques] Novoe v
primenenii metallov i splavov v promyshlennosti: obzor
zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva, GOSINTI, 1962. 78 p.
(MIRA 1717)

Electrolytic method for the...

S/032/61/027/002/010/026
B134/B206

crown pieces which are not to be dissolved are protected by rubber covers. The samples obtained after separation of the surface layer were used for torsion tests at high temperatures in vacuum. In order to prevent possible irregularities during electrolytic dissolution, it is recommended to turn the crude samples during electrolysis. The finished samples have a polished and stress-free surface. There are 2 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

S/032/61/027/002/010/026
B134/B206

AUTHORS: Matveyeva, M. P. and Platov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Electrolytic method for the preparation of samples from brittle chromium

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 2, 1961, 179-180

TEXT: Since studies of the properties of pure chromium are complicated on account of its brittleness, a method based on electrolytic dissolution was elaborated for preparing chromium samples. A solution consisting of 95% phosphoric acid and 5% water (Ref. 1) is used as electrolyte. Work is conducted with an anodic current density of 1.8 a/cm² and a terminal voltage of 7 v, a layer of 1.5 mm thickness being separated from the crude sample in the course of 2 hr. Castings of electrolytic chromium, obtained by floating melting in pure, dry helium atmosphere, of the following dimensions were used as crude samples: length of the tapered part 15 mm, diameter 3 mm, length of the crown pieces (at both ends) 5 mm, their diameter 6 mm. These crude samples are hung into the electrolytic bath, and current is fed through by means of molybdenum wire contacts. The

Card 1/2

PROKOSHKIN, D. A. (Moskva); MATVEYEVA, M. P. (Moskva); PLATOV, Yu. M.
(Moskva)

Observing dislocations in cast and deformed polycrystalline
chromium. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i topl. no.6:
107-111 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Chromium—Metallography)
(Dislocations in metals)

PLATOV, Ye.M.; ROMBE, S.M.

Freezing semen in a lactose-yolk diluent with two per cent glycerol; preliminary report. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.8:84 Ag '61.

(MIRA 16:2)

1. Laboratoriya iskusstvennogo osemeneniya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta konevodstva.
(Semen—Preservation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOV, Ye. M.

"On mechanism of biological effect during brief human vibration and freezing."

report submitted to 5th Intl Cong, Animal Reproduction & Artificial Insemination,
Trent, Italy, 6-13 Sep 64.

ACC NR: AP6017952 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/010/0015/0015

AUTHOR: Gorshkov, V. N.; Platov, V. P.; Kuz'min, A. D.; Mukomin, V. F.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for rolling pipes on a planetary mill. Class 7, No. 181593 [anounced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Design and Planning of Metallurgical Machine Building]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 10, 1966, 15

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, rolling mill, metal rolling

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A method for rolling pipes on a planetary mill. Pipes of large diameter are rolled by deformation of the pipe during the rolling process along the surface of rollers of a length and diameter considerably less than those of the pipe to be rolled and independent of the pipe diameter. 2. A modification of this method in which pipes with a given number of fins on the outer surface are produced by using rollers with a worm thread which are kinematically connected to the mechanism for rotating the pipe.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 23Apr64

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.771.064; 621.774.3+417.2

PLATOV, Vladimir Ivanovich, konstruktor putevykh mashin.

We shall build track "combines." Put' i put.khoz. no.11:45
N '57.

(Railroads--Maintenance and repair) (MIRA 10:11)

Panov, V.I.

BEZRUCHKO, Viktor Sergeyevich; PLATOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; IVANOV, Konstantin Yevgen'yevich; SOROKIN, N.N., inzhener, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Mechanization of track work of foreign railroads] Mekhanizatsiya
putevykh rabot na zarubezhnykh zheleznykh dorogakh. Moskva, Gos.
transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 138 p. (MIRA 10:11)
(Railroads--Track)

PLATOV, V. I., Laureate of Stalin Prize, TsNIs MPS

USSR/Engineering - Construction, Railroads 15 Mar 52

"Practice of Using a Track-Laying Crane," V. I.
Platov, Engg., Laureate of Stalin Prize, TsNIs MPS

"Byul Stroitel Tekh" No 5, pp 14-17

Describes equipment and method developed by author
for laying preassembled track sections. Method has
been in use since 1936. Rate of track laying is
4-5 km per day and reached 8.5 km in one case. Claims
that this is world's highest speed of railroad con-
struction. Railroad line Akmolinsk-Kartaly over 800
km long was completed in less than 1 yr.

213T54

PLATOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; YAKOVLEV, Andrey Mikhaylovich; BARSUNOV, K.P.,
inzhener, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Sectional track layers] Zvenievye puteukladchiki. Moskva, Gos.
transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1956. 174 p.
(Railroads--Track) (MLRA 10:1)

PLATOV, V.I., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; GORCHAKOV, G.N., tekhn.red.

[Regulations governing inland water transportation in the U.S.S.R.]
Ustat vnutrennego vodnogo transporta Soiuza SSR. Izd. 2-oe. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1958. 77 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo rechnogo flota.
(Inland water transportation--Law and legislation)

ZOLOTARSKIY, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; PLATOV, V.I., inzh.

Prospects for over-all mechanization of major track repairs.
Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.3:39-42 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Railroads--Track)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOV, V.I., inzh.-konstruktor

Automatic track section assembly point. Put' i put. khez.
no.10:2-3 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Automatic control) (Railroads--Tracklaying)

TUBEROZOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; SHIPILIN, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
MAYORSKIY, G.I., retsenzent; VAYNSHTOK, M.Z., retsenzent;
PLATOV, V.G., red.; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., red.izd-va; BOBR07A,
V.A., tekhn.red.

[Guide for users of inland water transportation] V pomoshch'
klienture vnutrennego vodnogo transporta. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Technoi transport," 1959. 446 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Inland water transportation)

PLATOV, V.G., otv.za vypusk; FEDYAYEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; YERMAKOVA, T.T.,
tekhn.red.

[Manual No.7-0; rules for the direct transportation of freight
utilizing both rail and water facilities] Rukovodstvo No.7-0;
pravila perevozok gruzov v priamom smeshannom zheleznodorozhno-
vodnom soobshchenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1958.
155 p.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo rechnogo flota.
(Inland water transportation)
(Railroads--Freight)

KAPLUN, Fayvel' Shmuylovich; GALLE, Aron Grigor'yevich; MAKAROV, Anatoliy Matveyevich; NOZDRIN, Aleksandr Andreyevich; PLATOV, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; PAVLOV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; TKACHENKO, A.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on containers and packing for freight] Spravochnik po tare i upakovke gruzov. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniya, 1961. 393 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Packing for shipment—Standards) (Railroads—Freight)

PLATOV, VENYAMIN GEORGIYEVICH

EPP
•E92892

RECHNYYE PEREVOZKI GRUZOV V IZHV RIAL'NYKH KONTSEINERAKH (RIVER HAULING OF FREIGHT IN REGULAR CONTAINERS) MOSKVA, 12P-VO "REGILOY TRANSPORT," 1956

156, (2) P. ILLUS., DIAGRS., TABLES.

LITERATURA: P. 156 - (15?)

PLATOV, Veniamin Georgiyevich; LEBEDINTSEV, M.M., retsenzent; ALEKSEYEV, N.P.,
retsenzent; IVANOV, L.A., redaktor; MAKRUSHINA, A.N., redaktor
izdatel'stva; REGICHNEVA, M.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

River transportation of freight in general duty containers] Rechnye
perevozki gruzov v universal'nykh konteinerakh. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Rechnoi transport," 1956. 156 p.
(Containers) (Inland water transportation) (MLRA 9:7)

KAPLUN, Fayvel' Shmuylovich; GALLE, Aron Grigor'yevich; MAKAROV, Anatoliy Matveyevich; NOZDRIN, Aleksandr Andreyevich; PLATOV, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; PAVLOV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; TKACHENKO, A.A., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Manual on containers and the packing of freight] Spravochnik po tare i upakovke gruzov. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1961. 393 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Packing for shipment)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOV, V.

A cooperative approach. Radio no. 12:7 7 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Radio operators) (Railroads--Employees)

PLATOV, V.

Public defense work in housing administration centers. Voen.
znan. 37 no. 2:26-27 F'61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Military education)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

LEONT'YEV, F.; PLATOV, V.

Practice worthy of dissemination. Voen. znan. 37 no. 1:16-17
Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Military education)

PLATOV, V.

Thus is success achieved. Za rul. 20 no.7:10 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kolkhoz imeni V.I.Lenina, Saratovskaya obl.
(Saratov Province--Automobile drivers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOV, P.I., inzh.; ANDRIYEVSKY, K.A., inzh.

Laying pipes under operating railroad tracks. Transp. contr. no. 2:23-24, F '61. (CIA 1/1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOV, L.

OGLOBLIN, I.

"The land of Seven Grasses." L.Platov. Reviewed by I.Ogloblin.
Tekhnol. 23 no.1133 Ja'55. (MLRA 883)
(Platov, L.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

PLATOV, L.

along the river of secrets. Vokrug sveta no.3:54-59 Mr '54.

(MLRA 7:2)

KISSIN, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PLATOV, I.A., inzh.; PRITYKIN, D.P., inzh.

Automatic proportioning of sintering charge mixture components. Stal'
23 no.1:12-13 Ja '63. (MI.A 16:2)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'".
(Sintering) (Automatic control)

PLATOV, G., inzhener.

Boring test holes by blasting. Mast.ugl.6 no.3:11 Mr '57.

(Blasting) (MLRA 10:4)

ZAPOROZHETS, A., polkovnik; PLATOV, B., podpolkovnik; POLETAYEV, V.,
podpolkovnik

In a situation approximating combat. Voen. vest. 42 no. 8:56-
62 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Attack and defense (Military science))
(Military education)

PLATOV, A.V.

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L 02968-67
ACC NR: AP6032076

provement proposed is to receive the sound propagating from one emitter, situated at the center of the device, by two pairs of microphones with perpendicular but uneven bases. If the phase field of the radiation is axially symmetrical it is shown that the effect of the properties of the individual acoustic converters can be eliminated. The feasibility of such a scheme was tested at pressures 760 -- 3 mm Hg and temperatures +30 to -60C. The results showed that the phase shift introduced by the converters depends only on the pressure, and not on the temperature, at pressures down to 150 mm Hg (this is equivalent to an error of 5°), while at temperatures below -15° the phase shift depends weakly both on the pressure and on the temperature. Other arrangements of the microphone pairs and the possibility of using alternate switching of the microphone pairs to the microphone amplifiers of the sonic thermometers are also discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 formula

SUB CODE: 2004 SUBM DATE: 14Jan64/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5099

Card 2/2 *fc*

L 02968-67 ENT(1) IJH(s) R/RW
ACC NR: AP6032076

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/009/0987/0988

AUTHOR: Mordukhovich, M. I.; Platov, A. G.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut fiziки atmosfery, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: A check on the limits of applicability of the local acoustic method of measuring air temperature and methods of increasing its accuracy

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 9, 1966, 987-988

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric sounding, acoustic measurement, air temperature, temperature instrument

ABSTRACT: This article represents a continuation of an earlier work (Akusticheskiy pribor dlya izmerenija temperatury vozdukha i skorosti vetra, Izd. GosINTI no. 18-64-350/10, 1964 and others) describing the principle of the local acoustic method of air-temperature measurement and a sonic thermometer based on this principle, developed at the Institute of the Physics of the Atmosphere, Academy of Sciences USSR. The authors discuss means of raising the operating ceiling of the local acoustic method and eliminating various shortcomings of the method and of the sonic thermometer. The latter are connected essentially with the fact that the properties of the acoustic converters used in the device depend on air pressure and temperature, which vary over a wide range when the device is used to sound the free atmosphere. The basic im-

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.508.29

BROKHIN, I.S.; OL'KHOV, I.I.; PIATOV, A.B.

Certain mechanical properties of ceramics on an aluminum-oxide base
and hard alloys at high temperatures. Sbor. trud. VNIITS
no.2:113-128 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ceramic metals--Testing)
(Metals at high temperatures)

PLATOV, A.B.

Effect of cobalt content on the hardness of ceramic metal WC + Cr
hard alloys. Sbor. trud. VNIITS no.2:82-89 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Tungsten-cobalt alloys--Analysis)
(Hardness--Testing)

2
TRET'YAKOV, V.I.; KARABASOVA, T.N.; PLATOV, A.B.

Effect of tantalum carbide additions on certain properties of
titanium-tungsten hard alloys. Sbor. trud. VNIITS no.2:79-
91 '60.

(MIRA 15:2)
(Titanium-tungsten alloys---Testing)
(Tantalum carbide)

Temperature dependence of .

S/226/62/000/003/009/014
I003/I203

ASSOCIATION Vsescyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hard Alloys)

SUBMITTED December 22, 1961

Card 2/2

39930

18.11.52

S/226/62/000/003/009/014
1003/1203

AUTHOR Platov, A. B.

TITLE Temperature dependence of hardness of tungsten-cobalt hard alloys

PERIODICAL Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 63-68

TEXT: The coarse-grained alloys were prepared by addition of cobalt to tungsten reduced at 1200°C. For metals and alloys which do not undergo any phase transformation in a defined temperature range the dependence of mechanical properties on temperature is expressed by the Ito-Shishakin formula

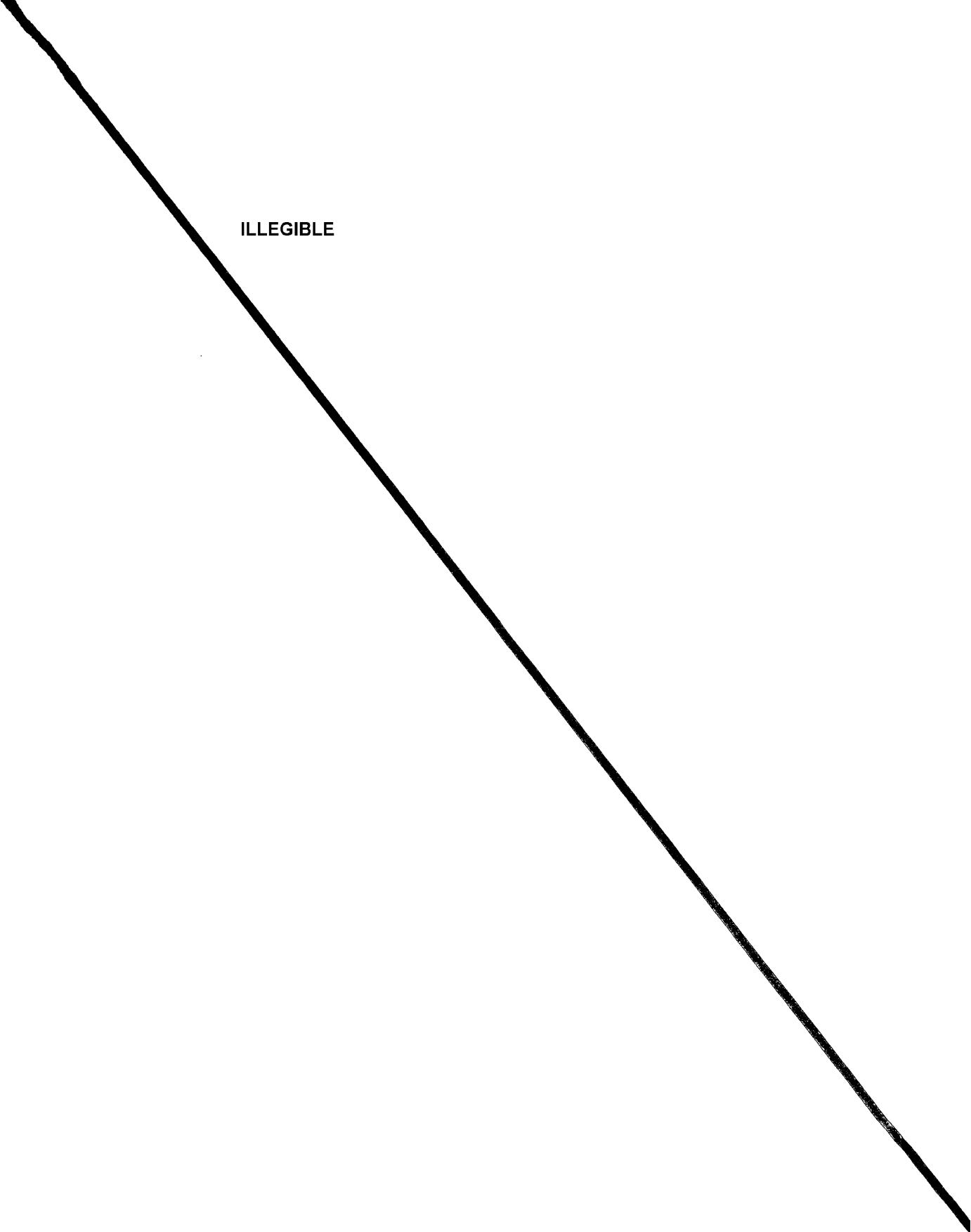
$$A_T = A_0 e^{-\alpha T}$$

where A_T is the value of the given property at the temperature T , A_0 is the value of the same property at absolute zero, obtained by interpolation, and α is a temperature coefficient. The temperature dependence of the hardness of tungsten-cobalt hard alloys (with a 2-20% content of cobalt) obeys the above equation (up to 1000°C) and may be expressed: $H_V = B \cdot 10^{-BH}$ where H_V is the Vickers hardness in kg/mm². The same relationship was found to exist between the hardness of tungsten-cobalt alloys at elevated temperatures (up to 1000°C) and the mean distance between the grains of the hard tungsten carbide phase is expressed by the equation $X = A \cdot 10^{-BH}$ where X is the mean distance between the grains of tungsten carbide. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001341200024-6

ILLEGIBLE



87705/ET/000

1. M. S. Kostylev, L. N. Pustyn'ko, A. V.

Article on some properties of TiC-TaC alloys
(1960).

2. N. N. Sedovatelskiy ingamat ovedenii i zashchitnye
Moscow, 1960. The article specifies

that are available in TiW hard alloys and can be widely used in foreign industry, among which Miller, who originally developed the process, increased strength, crack resistance and resistance of Ta-containing alloys are considered. These alloys together are qualitatively different from each other not only in TiC content, but also in manufacturing techniques (see also, for example, *ibid.*, v. 71, 1961, 1001). The processes developed in a metallurgically oriented laboratory, such as TiC-WC-TaC-C_x alloys, are also described. Two types of alloy are described:

extreme temperatures. This has led to some interest in the use of refractory materials such as mullite and aluminum oxide which have higher melting points than the more commonly used alumina. However, there is a slight difficulty, and the problem may be partially alleviated by the use of a composite material intended to provide a certain degree of protection against thermal shock. This may be obtained by using a soft metal such as copper or tin as a bonding agent, or by using a ceramic base construction of the type described above. In addition, it is possible to use the WCC alloy, a similar effort has been made to develop a similar material (VK16). The fine grain alloy Brestec 4000 has a melting point up to 600° that can withstand coating temperatures of 1000° without any steep drop in strength. It is also claimed that the material is more brittle than standard mullite and alumina. At the same time, it is claimed that the strength and brittleness of the refracted Al₂O₃ can be reduced by using a metal such as copper to bind the material together. This is done by a process known as "cold" bonding. In general, the same methods are used to produce the refractory alloys by A. F. Miller and P. J. Mowry, but the results are not given.

Additional tests were conducted on the samples to determine the effect of annealing on the mechanical properties. Annealing was carried out at temperatures ranging from 400° to 900° C. for various times. The temperature was measured with a thermocouple and checked periodically. The rate of heating and cooling was approximately 10° C./min. The temperature was determined by the following equation: $T = T_0 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{t}{t_0} \right) \cdot k \cdot \ln \left(\frac{R}{R_0} \right)$, where T is the temperature in °C., t is the time in minutes, t_0 is the time constant of the thermometer in minutes, k is a constant, and R and R_0 are the resistances of the thermocouple at the test temperature and at the initial temperature, respectively. The resistance of the thermocouple was measured with a bridge circuit. The temperature was calibrated at 400° and 900° C. by the use of standard thermocouples. The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm². The strength of TiM-12 increased with increasing annealing temperature, especially between 700 and 800° C. The annealed samples had a strength of 18 kg/mm².

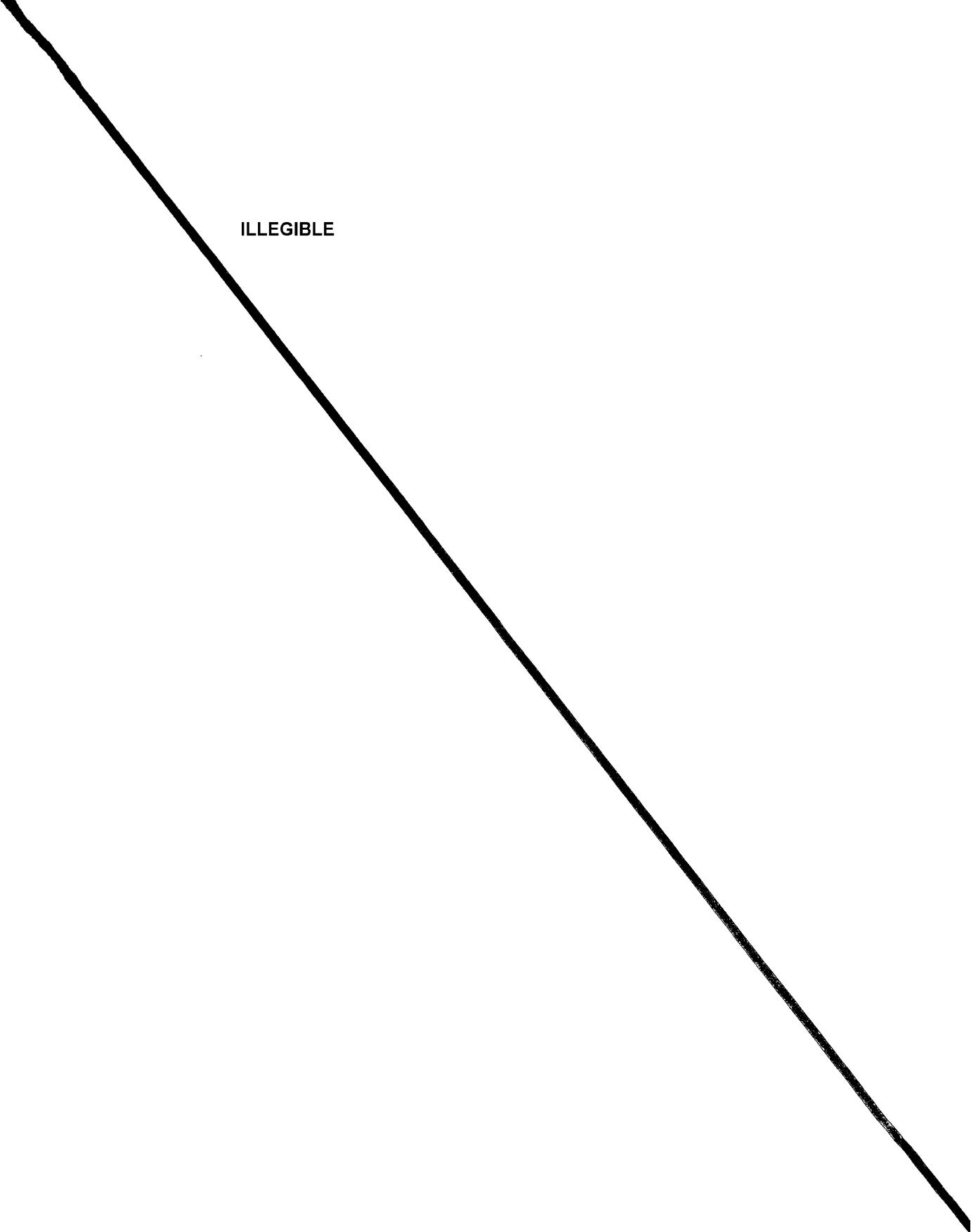
Summary

The following report summarizes the results of high-temperature strength testing of the TSM 3A aircraft tire. Tests were conducted at the test facility of the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) in Fort Worth, Texas. The TSM 3A aircraft tire was tested in accordance with the indicated test methods specified in FAR Part 35, Subpart B, Appendix C, Paragraph 35.309(b)(4). The test data are presented in graphical form showing temperature resistance curves for various load conditions. The data are also included in tabular form. The test results are plotted in terms of stress ranges, and the maximum stress ranges are plotted against temperature for each load condition. The data are plotted in terms of stress ranges, and the maximum stress ranges are plotted against temperature for each load condition. The data are plotted in terms of stress ranges, and the maximum stress ranges are plotted against temperature for each load condition.

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PLATOV, A.B.

Dependence of the hardness of tungsten-cobalt hard alloys on
temperature. Porosh. met. 2 no.3:63-68 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tverdykh splavov.
(Tungsten-cobalt alloys--Thermal properties)
(Hardness)

BROKHIN, I.S.; OL'KHOV, I.I.; ASHMARIN, G.M.; BARANOV, A.I.;
PLATOV, A.B.; REPKIN, V.P.

Heat-resistance of ceramic metal hard alloys on a titanium-carbide
base. Sbor. trud. VNIITS no.2:135-147 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(Ceramic metals--Thermal properties)
(Titanium carbide)

The high-temperature strength...

S/736/60/090/092/094/097

10-12% and 7-10%, respectively. TiC-NbC-Co alloys: 10-15% NbC increases the scale resistance of TiC alloys by some 150-200°C, but engenders some loss in strength. In TiC-NbC-Co alloys a Co content from 10-40% was tested (with 10-15% NbC); maximum strength in bending occurred at 25-30% Co. Tests with a 25% Co content and 5- to 30% NbC contents showed a nearly constant bending strength (~90 kg/mm²) up to 12-13% NbC, followed by a significant drop-off at NbC contents up to 20%. The bending strength of an alloy with 15% NbC and 25% Co (optimal scale resistance) increased steadily from 80 to 90 kg/mm² from 20 to 700° (attributed to plasticity), then dropped to 65 kg/mm² at 1000°. The tensile strength of the same alloy decreases in a straight line from 34 kg/mm² at 950° to 13 kg/mm² at 1200°. 100-hour tests indicate that the alloy retains high-temperature strength only up to 1000°. TiC-WC-Co alloys: The scale resistance of the W-containing alloys is lower than that of the TiC-containing alloys. Variations in WC content from 15 to 30% and in Co from 10 to 35% do not affect the strength of the TiC-based alloys appreciably. The $\sigma_{\text{vs. } T}$ curves of the 10% Co and the 25% Co alloys cross over at 800° and 80 kg/mm², and at higher T up to 1000° the 10% Co alloy is stronger than the 25% Co alloy. The tensile strength of the 30% WC, 15% Co, 55% TiC alloy descends linearly from 40 kg/mm² at 950° to 12 kg/mm² at 1200°. 100-hr tensile tests indicate a high-T strength limit of only 900°. Summary: TiC-WC-Co alloys are stronger ($E=38-40 \cdot 10^3$ kg/mm²) but less high-T resistant ($T_{\text{max}}/100 \text{ hr}=900^\circ\text{C}$) than TiC-NbC-Co ($E=30.5-31.5 \cdot 10^3$ kg/mm²; $T_{\text{max}}=1000^\circ$). There are 13 figures and 7 refs. (3 English-language and 4 German)

ASSOCIATION: None given.